THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Summary of News.

Monday, 14th September.

THE following is from no less a personage than Professor Max Muller: "We cannot of course, imagine anything like what we ourselves mean by love between man and woman as possible between children of ten and twelve years of age. But Nature is wonderfully kind even towards those who seem to us to disregard her clearest intentions. There is such a thing as loving devotion even among children, and the absence of all passion surrounds those early attachments with a charm unknown in later life. If, as we learn from the biographies of some of our greatest men, these childish and boyish attachments are not unknown among ourselves, why should we be so determinedly incredulous as to the possibility of pure attachment between children under warmer sky of India? Those who have lived much with little children know the transport of love with which some cling to their brother, or sister to brothers, or boys to some pretty child of their acquaintance. There can be no doubt of children being capable of the strongest fervour of devotion, not even unmixed at times with bitter jealousy! We should remember that in India the childlike devotion of a young girl is concentrated from the first on one object only never dissipated, never frustrated by any disappointment. A husband, though a mere boy, is accepted by the young bride as we have to accept father and mother, sister and brother. He is her own, for better or worse, for this life and for the next. Heaven has ordained it so. A husband is not chosen, he is given; and to repudiate such a gift seems as unnatural to them as to repudiate father and mother, sister and brother would seem to us. Natives who speak at all of the mysteries of their heart dwell with rapture on the days of their boyhood and boyish love as the most blissful of their whole lives." Well may "Consent"-*wallahs* stand aghast at this.

THE *Victoria Paper* has a thoughtful leader, in a recent issue, on the subject of the liberty of the Press In the course of the article, by way of illustration, an incident has been mentioned which shows what views the great "Jan Larren" held on the privileges of the "fourth estate." The Maharaja Golab Singh felt himself aggrieved at some remarks made regarding his administration by the "Lahore Chronicle" which was then (1856) a very influential paper. Golab Singh found occasion to see Sir John and requested him to curb the spirit of such a bold journal. The great Lat said that it was a principle of British Raj that the Liberty of the Press was sacred and for the good of the Empire that principle should be always kept in view.

His HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Patiala made a donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Punjab University, for the purpose of founding scholarships, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Victor of Wales to the Punjab. The Sub-Committee has made the following arrangements with respect to the scholarships:—It is found that twelve scholarships can be awarded, each tenable for two years, six being awarded each year. There will be two for students of the F. A. class at Rs. 10 per mensem, two for students of the B. A. class at Rs. 12 per mensem, and two for students of the M. A. class at Rs. 20 per mensem. It has been ruled that these scholarships shall not be held in conjunction with any Government, University or other scholarship. The Maharaja's donation will be styled the Prince Albert Victor Patiala scholarships.

HIS HIGHNESS Prince Christian Victor was to leave London on Thursday last, for Bombay, per P. and O. S. S. *Peshawar*.

IN the Imperial Service troops, raised in Patiala, young men of good family are being allowed to occupy the position of wing commander or wing officer.

THE scheme for the employment of selected troops, trained in the Feudatory States of India, says the *Pioneer*, in the defence of India, may now be said to have emerged from the experimental stage, and to be established on a practical basis.

Tuesday, 15th September.

THE last number of *Truth* says:—"Gossip was busy at Simla, when my last budget of correspondence left that spot, with a story of a gross insult, offered by a General Officer to a highly-respected Native Chief, the Maharana of Dholepur. The Maharana, I understand, reported the occurrence to the Viceroy and to Sir Frederick Roberts, and it will be interesting to see the upshot of the affair. A new light will be thrown upon the position of the Princes of India if an English officer can abuse one of them like a pickpocket, on a public highway, and never hear any more of it."

A PARTY will start from Mogaung in the Bhamo district to explore the Jade and Amber country.

IN the report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Lower Provinces for 1890, it is shown that the total number of original suits before the Civil Courts of all grades in 1890 was 466,514 being a decrease of 538 as compared with 1889.

A FURTHER grant of one lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for advances in the Ajmere-Merwara district in consequence of the distress existing there among the people.

THERE was a heavy storm, damaging the roofs of houses and uprooting trees, at Jubbulpore on Saturday night. The District Engineer proceeded at once to Nursinghpur, to be on the spot in case the rain should damage the recently repaired breaches in the railway line. There was heavy rain for twelve hours continually.

THE following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held on Saturday:—The Committee of the Association beg to inform members and other millowners that a short-time circular has been signed by the owners or agents of fifty-nine out of sixty-six mills in Bombay. Of those who have not signed, two mills are stopped, two are owned by a firm who have referred the questions to their senior partner, who is in Europe, and the remaining three will most probably sign during the coming week. Under these circumstances, the Committee resolved that short-time should commence from the 15th instant and continue until the 31st of December, and that for the carrying out of the same the following measures be adopted:—That all mills in which spinning alone is carried on should stop four days from the 15th to the 30th of September and eight days each month afterwards, until the 31st of December, inclusive of holidays. That all mills in which there is weaving as well as spinning should either stop spinning bundling yarn as above, or, if more convenient to them, stop their entire mills for two days between September 15th and 30th, and four days in each of the three remaining months. All stoppages as far as possible to be on holidays or Saturdays and Sundays. As the object of the movement is to curtail production with as little inconvenience as possible, and as it may happen that some mills may for the puspose of repair or any other reason desire to make up one or more month's short-time at one stoppage, a special Committee may permit of such modification as in their opinion will serve the object in view in any other way than the one prescribed.

SIR Charles Crosthwaite's resignation of his seat on the Viceroy's Council, says the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, does not, as has been generally supposed, involve the termination of his official career in India. 'I learn that the six months' leave of absence, which is all that is allowed to a member of Council, having expired without his complete restoration to health, Sir Charles decided to apply for another six months' leave, at the same time resigning his membership of the Council. Accordingly he will return to India in January next and the expectation in official circles is that he will for a time be placed at the head of the Public Works Department, and that soon afterwards he will succeed Sir A Colvin as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. Sir C. Crosthwaite's work in Upper Burma is acknowledged to be one of the best and most successful pieces of administrative work done in India since the pacification of the Punjab by Henry and John Lawrence. Hence the Lieutenant-Governorship which is in immediate store for him.'

Wednesday, 16th September.

ACCORDING to Reuter the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Senegal*, employed on the Mediterranean coast service, brings news from the Levant which arouses fears of a revival of piracy in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Company's steamers, which often convey large sums of money to Greece, Turkey, and Egypt, will consequently be equipped with defensive armaments.

LETTERS from Sofia state that the Bulgarian Government has seized a quantity of arms consigned from Russia to the ports of Bourgas and Rustchuck. The arms were hidden in packing cases containing inoffensive merchandise. A clandestine depot of dynamite has also been discovered in Sofia, and about thirty persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this contraband trade.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a compassionate allowance of Rs. 10 each per mensem to Daniell O'Brien and Isaac O'Brien, two brothers of the late signaller O'Brien who was murdered during the outbreak at Manipur. The allowance is to cease on each lad attaining the age of 18 years. A payment of Rs. 155 to these two boys has also been sanctioned, that being the value of property known to have been with their brother at the time of his murder.

A CURIOUS custom in connection with the disposal of the dead is one that, until very lately at any rate, was in vogue in a village in the South of France. The people bury their dead in the ordinary course, but after a lapse of years, when the bodies are reduced to dust they dig up the bones, and seemingly from a wish to economise ground, remove them from the grave in which they have hitherto rested, for another, and this time a final sepulchre. Piled up in a chamber near the church are numberless wooden coffers, some shaped like ordinary boxes, others fantasically carved, and some even fashioned to imitate shrines or churches. In these boxes are curious openings in the form of hearts of clubs, giving passage to the air, though the contents have long since ceased to need a breathing hole. For in these boxes are kept the heads of those that departed this life. Generally each skull is in its own coffer, but sometimes two or three skulls of members of the same family are in the same chest. Upon each box is an inscription telling the curious whose head it is that lies within, and some times through the opening the grinning skull itself can be seen, a grey mass within its bare wooden shrine. Now and then the skull stands in ostentatious humility upon the coffer of some dead neighbour, with only the label struck upon it to identify it.

THE Government of India are consulting local administrations regarding the advisability of establishlishing a forest year. The date now fixed for the submission of the annual forest administration report is found inconvenient. It is, therefore, proposed to make the administrative year end on June 30th. Divisional Officers would submit their annual reports to Conservators by August 15th, Conservators to local Governments by October 1st, and the orders by the latter authorities would reach the Government of India by January 1st.

Nature writes:—A German specialist, Dr. Cold, has recently pleaded for giving young people more sleep. A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first weeks; and in the early years people are disposed to let children sleep as much as they will. But from six or seven, when school begins, there is a complete change. At the age of ten or eleven, the child sleeps only eight or nine hours, when he needs at least ten or eleven, and as he grows older the time of rest is shortened. Dr. Cold believes that up to twenty a youth needs nine hours' sleep, and an adult should have eight or nine. With insufficient sleep the nervous system, and brain especially, not resting enough, and ceasing to work normally, we find exhaustion, excitability, and intellectual disorders gradually taking the place of love of work, general well-being, and the spirit of initiative.

IT is rumoured at Rome that whilst a treaty has been signed with Austria for allowing the Indian mail to be sent by the new line through Salonica, the English Government has assured the Government of Italy that it will continue, at the same time, to use the old route *via* Brindisi.

Thursday, 16th September.

Truth says :—The Indian Penal Code makes adultery a criminal offence. Under the sections containing this provision, one Ingle, a public official at Bombay, was recently prosecuted unsuccessfully by a Portuguese, named Rosario. Upon this the *Times of India* remarks, with captivating artlessness, that the section was intended for natives, and was never meant to apply to cases such as this. "Had Rosario been successful we should have had another strong argument in favour of abolishing this section *so far as Europeans are concerned.*" I presume that this exponent of public opinion would regard it as quite just and reasonable that it should be a crime for a native gentleman to tamper with the wife of a European, but by no means that a European should tamper with the wife of a native. Truly, a striking instance of the attitude of the Anglo-Indian towards his native fellow-subjects!"

THE same issue of *Truth* contains the following :—"I see that the Indian Government is about to make a trial of its last new gagging law against the Native Press. There would be far less objection to action of this kind if it were based on moral instead of political grounds. Some of the Indian papers appear to be the happy hunting-grounds of all the quacks and phonographists in the British Empire. I am not, I trust, morbidly sensitive on such matters as this, and, in due season, I entirely approve of calling a spade a spade; but there is one daily paper in particular, published at Calcutta (and apparently by an Englishman), the advertisement columns of which are simply a disgrace to any civilised country. When I compare this pestilent matter with some of the native political criticisms against which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is given to railing, it seems to me that paternal Government must have a peculiar faculty for swallowing camels while straining at gnats.'

THE *Broad Arrow* says :—'The request which the Amir is said to have made to the Indian Government that a mission should be sent to Cabul, may, perhaps, flutter those minds, which have been disturbed enough already by the visit of the French Fleet to Russia. The familiar process of political deduction, known by the phrase that "two and two make four," has probably been worked out already as implying hostile action to British interests by the sudden interference of Russian agents in the affairs of Afghanistan. The request for the mission, if it has ever been made, has, however, nothing of this kind at its back. Though Russian intrigue of a passive character may always be looked for in the home policy of the Amir. More likely His Highness wants some Artillery and Lowther Arcade nick-nacks for his harem, both of which a mission would provide.

A FRENCH journal, *L'Illustration*, thus described the laboratory of M. Pasteur as it was in 1884 :—"Another part of the basement is occupied by the kennel. The inoculated dogs are shut in circular iron cages, provided with a solid network. M. Pasteur has arranged the doors so as to secure the safety of the attendants who bring the food. It is one of these dogs, in the paroxysm of rabies, which M. Pasteur showed us, observing, '*He will die to-morrow.*' The animal looked at him, its body gathered up, the tail dropped, the mouth foaming, ready to bite. M. Pasteur having kicked the wires of the cage, the animal dashed at him. It bit the bars, which became red with the bloody saliva. Then with its jaws bleeding, it turned, tearing the straw of its litter, back into its kennel which it had gnawed the preceding night. From time to time it uttered a piercing and plaintive cry." Since then, innumerable dogs have been confined and sacrificed in these cages. The question is, whether the inoculation of the human mind with cruel indifference to animal torture, is not an evil infinitely greater than even the death of some of us from hydrophobia itself.—*Spectator*.

THE *Foochow Echo* says :—"Reports are reaching us from nearly all the places up-country, where Missionaries are stationed, that an unpopular feeling is growing up towards them, and it is feared that trouble will arise, if steps are not at once taken to nip this feeling in the bud. Unless the reports are grossly exaggerated, it will not be long before we hear of trouble, should this anti-foreigner feeling be allowed to spread.'

ONE N. C. Mukherjee, a convert no doubt, has published in Bengali a brochure on the god Jagannath of Puri, in which he has exhibited much ingenuity to prove that the image called Jagannath is but the image of the Cross of the Christians, and not that of any Hindu god, mentioned either in the Puranas or the Vedas. The writer has shown some striking similarities between the traditional story of the appearance of Jagannath and the form of his worship with certain stories and rites in the Christian scriptures.

Friday, 17th September.

OF the two batches of life convicts who successively made their escape from the train between Allahabad and Calcutta on the 20th of April last, the first in the neighbourhood of Chunar and the others near Burdwan, two individuals have remained at large until recently. But these men, it appears, were caught in Bhurtpore in company with some dacoits last month, having returned to their old courses.

THE Government of India have been called upon by the Secretary of State for some returns, the preparation of which will take months at least. The returns asked for are those showing the expenditure for the last ten years on railways and roads on the North-West and Western Frontier, the outlay in subsidies to tribal chiefs, and generally on the political management of the border land. As the Foreign, Military and Public Works Departments have each expended large sums during that period, it will be no easy matter to find out every item in the accounts. Officers will have to be put on special duty if the work is to be done properly. The returns may be interesting enough when published, as it will show how costly the strengthening of the North-West frontier has been.

THE third Congress of the International Association for the consideration of all questions relating to crimes and criminals has been held in Christiania (Norway). One of the sittings was devoted principally to considering the deterrent effects of the various methods adopted for the punishment of offenders, and a resolution was agreed to in favour of the extension of the principle of money fines in lieu of imprisonment and more drastic measures. It was further recommended that in the imposition of fines regard should be had to the means of the guilty parties, the maximum being fixed very high and the minimum very low. A proviso was also inserted that the fines should, as far as possible, be made payable by instalments where such an arrangement appeared advisable. The Congress further discountenanced the idea of converting the sentences into imprisonment in cases where fines could not be paid. Finally, it was recommended that, even when sentences of imprisonment were imposed, offenders should be granted the option of a fine as a means of reducing the duration of the term.

A LONDN paper writes that "the Government are raising all sorts of obstacles to the proposal of the Indian Ordnance authorities to commence the manufacture of the new smokeless powder on a large scale on their own account as soon as the requisite evidence of its keeping quality in a hot climate has been obtained. The Director-General of Ordnance in India is of opinion that smokeless powder might, with advantage, be tried in the Martini-Henry rifles now in the hands of the British and native soldiers; and as all the materials for producing the new explosive are easily obtainable in the locality he is anxious to commence operations forthwith. The home authorities have so far shown no responsive warmth on the subject their idea apparently being that inasmuch as the cordite is primarily introduced for the purposes of the magazine rifle, they should give no encouragement to its use in connexion with the Martini-Henry."

JEWISH refugees from Russia continue to arrive at Montreal in considerable numbers, and the Baron Hirsch Institute in that city is described as full to overflowing. The committee of the Institute, who meet the various European steamers, have applied to the Federal Government for land on which to settle 150 families in Manitoba. The mechanics are being given work in Montreal. The Canadian Jews are subscribing enough to maintain their agricultural kinsmen till their farms become self-supporting.

AN English paper writes :—A very interesting experiment about to be tried by the military authorities is the employment of natives of India in the Imperial, as apart from the Indian army. It is intended to raise in India a battalion of native troops to serve in Hong-Kong in place of a home battalion, and also to supply the artillery in Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Mauritius with gun Lascars enlisted in India. Aden, it is true, is held mainly by Indian troops because it is a dependency of India; but this is the first time an effort has been made to raise troops in India for permanent service in British possessions outside India. In the case of tropical colonies like Hong-Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and Mauritius, the advantage of reducing the number of European troops to a minimum consistent with safety and filling their places by Asiatics is obvious. It decreases the sickness and mortality amongst the former, and is economical. New barracks are about to be built in Hong-Kong suitable to a native battalion, and if the experiment is successful there the system will be extended to all the Eastern tropical colonies. The battalion, we should add, will be wholly recruited from the Mahomedan population of Upper India, and will be commanded by an Indian officer. 2

Saturday, 18th September.

THE *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following special London telegram :—"The *Times* has at length thrown over Mr. Holt-Hallett, in an article reviewing the discussion on the Indian Factory question in the Hygienic Congress and the English Press." The *Times* admits that Mr. Hallett has overstrained the case against the Indian mill-owners, and acknowledges that, after all, the final decision how Indian factories shall be regulated must rest with the Indian Legislature and not with opinion in India.

THE Madras memorial to the Government of India against Sir P. Hutchins' Small Cause Court Bill has been drawn up, and is being circulated for signature. Meanwhile the following telegram has been despatched to the Secretary of State for India :—"At a representative public meeting series of resolutions unanimously passed strongly condemning proposed bill extending jurisdiction Madras Small Cause Court Request that further progress of the bill may be delayed until memorial received."

CREMATION is on the increase in Germany. In addition to the crematorium which has been in operations at Gotha since 1877, and where from 500 to 600 bodies are now cremated every year, a new establishment of the same kind was consecrated at Ohlsdorf on Saturday, August 22. Another crematory will be opened in October at Carlsruhe, making the third in Germany.

A CONTEMPORARY says that various things are now being said regarding the Amir of Afghanistan. Some say His Highness will shortly pay a visit to India and meet the Viceroy; while, others call the report a mere rumour, having no foundation whatsoever on fact. Nay, the Amir's intended visit to England has been talked of in certain quarters; and the Lahore paper has even gone so far as to encourage the idea. Whatever might be the Amir's movements, there can be no denying that the Amir and Afghanistan just now occupy considerable public attention, perhaps unknown since the days of the Panjdeh affairs. That supremely disturbing element of British Indian polity—the nearer approach of the Russians towards India—has also been reported; and we hear just now of fresh Russian activities beyond the North Western boundaries of Afghanistan. And, as if to crown all, it is said that the Russian General Alikhanoff is just now a prisoner at Cabul, having been detected there as a spy.

THERE seems to be a great demand for old silver coins somewhere. The shroffs in Lahore city have during the past few days, purchased a large number of rupees struck during the administration of the East India Company, bearing the stamp of King William IV, at a premium of half an anna on the rupee. It is also reported that similar purchases are being effected by shroffs in other towns in the Punjab, where even a higher premium is being paid. These coins, it is stated, will be sold to some European firms at Karachi and Bombay, who have offered to purchase them at a premium of 10 per cent. The object of the transactions is not known, beyond what has been stated by the shroffs, that they are either required by the Mint for the purpose of converting them into modern coins, or that, as the old coins are said to contain less alloy than later rupees, they may be used in the manufacture of English jewellery. Another report is that the coins are being exported to America, because a great demand exists there for silver.

ONE Alfred Kemp, a private of the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, was charged with having, on the 9th July last, committed the murder of Ram rattan by shooting him with a rifle. The case came on at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Monday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a special Jury. The accused claimed and was granted the privilege of a majority of European jurors. Evidence of some witnesses having been gone into, the accused was discharged. At the same Sessions the next day, Frederick Buchanan, a young Eurasian, was charged with the wilful murder of a cook at Zanzibar. The Jury found the prisoner guilty on the minor charge and recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A NOWGONG correspondent sends to a contemporary particulars of a case of gross outrage, committed the other day by a European soldier, belonging to the Suffolk Regiment, upon an Indian cook, resulting in the death of the latter. The offence of the unfortunate man seems to have been that the soldier did not relish some dishes, prepared by him. This so much exasperated the soldier that he fell upon the cook, and began to beat him mercilessly. The fellow tried to escape from the fury of the brave warrior by flight, but he was followed and overtaken. In despair, he made an attempt at self-defence, but he was no match for his aggressor. So severely was he kicked, that he gave up the ghost, after a short struggle, then and there. The *post-mortem* examination, however, showed that death was due to a rupture of the sp

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Monday*, the *21st Inst.*, at 5 P. M.
Subject: Ammonium, Barium, Strontium and Calcium.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *22nd Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Electro-Magnetism and Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *23rd Inst.*, at 5 P. M,
Subject: Magnesium and Aluminium.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *24th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *24th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Various Instruments and Phenomena, which depend for their action, on the properties of gases and liquids.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Saturday*, the *26th Inst.*, at 2½ P. M.
Subject: Integral Calculus. Rectification of Curves.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C, S., on *Saturday*, the *26th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Zinc and Cadmium.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the *26th Inst.*, at 5 P. M.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 19th, 1891. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1891.

THE MANIPUR *FINALE.*

THE future of Manipur has been settled. Chura Chandra, a boy of eight years (and not five as has been stated by some), belonging to a collateral branch of the ruling family—a great grandson of Raja Nar Singh—has been selected by the Government of India to fill the post of the "Raja of Manipur." The title of "Maharaja" so long enjoyed by the head of the family as a matter of unquestionable and unquestioned right, is, therefore, taken away by implication and a tribute has been imposed. The reasons for the change are not yet known, and will not be, until the Government of India publishes its objects and reasons. The *Englishman*, which had been telling its readers that there is no haste in the selection and will be none, was the first to announce the appointment in this part of the country and his Simla correspondent telegraphed that "the young Raja will be installed under proper conditions as to tribute, etc., and to mark his subordination during his minority, a British officer will manage the State." Our contemporary followed up the announcement editorially and observed :—'In selecting Chura Chand, a boy of five years of age, as the future Raja of Manipur, the Government of India has ensured to the country a long period of tranquillity. The young Prince will be placed during his minority under the tutelage of a British officer, and it is a satisfactory sign of future firm Government that the conditions upon which the new appointment is sanctioned and the relations of Manipur with the Empire at large, have been narrowly defined." The *Pioneer* is glad at the prospect and says that the final settlement of the Manipur succession, now announced, will serve to show the whole country that for many years to come the administration will be in British hand and the permanent retention of troops at Manipur, coupled with the completed disbandment of the Raj Army, will emphasise this fact." The announcement has also been officially made. Chura Chandra will have a salute of eleven guns. A *sanad* will be given to him containing the following conditions :—

'The Chiefship of the Manipur State and title, and salute, will be hereditary in your family and will [illegible]nd in a direct line by primogeniture, provided that in each case the succession is approved by the Government of India. An annual tribute, the amount of which will be determined hereafter, will be paid by you and your successors to the British Government. Further, you are informed that the permanence of the grant conveyed to you by this *sanad*, will depend upon the ready fulfilment by you and your successors of all orders given by the British Government with regard to the administration of your territories, and the control of the hill tribes dependent upon Manipur, and the composition of the armed forces of the State, and any other matters in which the British Government may be pleased to intervene. Be assured so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of this *sanad* you and your successors will enjoy the favour and protection of the British Government."

The *sanad* is studiedly haughty and is penned in a spirit to show that Manipur was never independent. There was no necessity for this, and the Government, it strikes one, might have adopted less objectionable methods of ensuring tranquillity to the country and might have gained its other objects withal.

The field of selection was large and the Government had a liberal choice. It will, we are afraid, be pronounced by all who do not view things as the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, that the choice has not been what it might have been. Out and out annexation, some think, would have been preferable far, for there would be responsibility somewhere. This of course was impossible in the face of the Queen-Empress' proclamation and the pronounced public opinion in England in regard to the Manipur business. There is a feeling, however, that what could not be directly attained, has now been achieved indirectly and the arrangement made is regarded as a practical annexation, "which recent events—both within and without the boundaries of Manipur had rendered desirable." The *Statesman* observes :—

Whether its result is likely to be to the advantage of the people of Manipur, or not, there is no mistaking the significance of the arrangement decided on by the Government of India for the future administration of the State. The name of annexation is avoided, but the reality becomes by its decision an accomplished fact. The degradation of the head of the State from the status—if status is concerned in the matter—of Maharaja to that of a Raja, looks like a purely superfluous piece of indignity. Possibly, however, it is felt that the change will serve a useful purpose by conducing to that humility in which it is desired that the young Raja should be brought up.

THE *Indian Daily News* does not appreciate the policy either, and says :—

The Government of India announced that they would not annex Manipur. And they have not done it. But it must be confessed the arrangement reported to have recommended itself to the Viceroy and his advisers, comes so near to annexation that there will be some excuse for the taunt in the mouth of the Government's critics that while keeping their promise to the letter they break it in the spirit. To choose a child of five as the new Raja virtually means to place the State as completely under British administration as if it had been annexed outright—at any rate for the better part of a score of years to come. As for the boy Rajah, taken out of comparative obscurity and placed in a position to which he could have had no notion of aspiring in the ordinary course of Manipur affairs, he may be willing to accept gratefully the designation of Rajah. But the Manipuris in general will hardly recognise the change as a sign of the Government of India's generosity. Perhaps it is intended as a lesson to other States—rulers and people. The Government will presumably publish their reasons for the election they have made of a baby Prince from a junior branch of the royal family. And reasons may possibly prove to be good reasons. But the bare announcement as it is made, is calculated to suggest the reflection that the Government might as well have made a single bite at its cherry and annexed the State out and out. Chura Chand is of five years old, and has several elder brothers. He has no sort of claim to the *gadi*, but is simply chosen by the British Government as the present Gaekwar of Baroda was by the Queen. The Empress has foregone her right to annex, and Chura Chand really receives the State from Her Majesty's hands. As regards its future status, a tribute will be imposed, and the State will in every way be made thoroughly subordinate; succession will be by primogeniture, subject in each case to the approval of the British Government. No succession of brothers will be allowed unless for want of heirs. and the administration of Manipur, during the minority of Raja Chura Chand, will be vested in the hands of a British Officer, Major Maxwell in all probability remaining.

It must have been felt that while British supremacy is being thoroughly established during the long period of the Raja's minority, British influence will also be all powerful when he comes of age. This is not improbable, considering that all this time the Raja will be under British tutelage and will have his habits and character formed as the Government desires. Moreover having been rescued from poverty and obscurity, he will be expected to be all the more grateful to his patrons for the god-send and his good luck in having received his *raj* at the Queen-Empress' hands. This will considerably alter the constitution and character of the principality, and under favourable circumstances the work of reform, such as the annexationists had set their hearts upon, would proceed unchecked and uninterfered with, both during the Raja's minority and afterwards. This could not possibly be expected if any older and more capable member of the family were selected, for he might not be easily amenable to British influence in its entirety. The offending branch of the family could not but be excluded under existing circumstances, and it has been. As for restoration of Maharaja Sura Chandra, who came to implore Government aid, that also has been left out of account altogether, though his antagonists have been punished. But he would hardly care for a Rajaship under the new condition of things, and the Government had to look to other directions, in which its objects would not be thwarted. Rocks and shoals of diverse kinds would have to be avoided and the selection of the Government fell upon a distant collateral branch and upon an individual that would suit its purpose.

Doubts have been expressed in certain quarters as to whether Raja Chura Chandra's branch is strictly collateral to the ruling branch of the family. From enquiries that we have been able to make in this matter, the doubt appears to be entirely ill-founded. Raja Narsingha (and not "Raja Kar Sing" as he has been erroneously described by some) was a great grandson of Maharaja Gharib Newaz, the first Hindu ruler of Manipur. Gharib Newaz, the son of Cheri Lang Ba, was originally a Naga who adopted Hinduism about 1714 A. D., since when the people of Manipur also adopted the same religion in its entirety. He made several successful invasions into Burma, which were retaliated with equal success after his death. The eldest son of Gharib Newaz was Madu Chandra Sai, who is said to have been excluded from succession to his father's *gadi* owing to having attempted to kill him. Raja Nara Singha was the grandson of Madu Chundra Sai, his father's name being Kheba. But for this exclusion the succession would have run in Raja Nara Singha's branch of the family. As it was, it was diverted to the branch that has just gone out of power. A successor of Gharib Newaz, Maharaja Jay Sing, entered into a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. Maharaja Gambhir Sing, the next ruler of Manipur, entered into a similar treaty with the British in 1824 on account of Burmese invasions, and in 1826 the independence of Manipur was recognised by the British Government. Gambhir Sing died leaving his minor son Maharaja Chunder Kirti. Raja Nar Singh was a man of considerable ability and intelligence and was Maharaja Gambhir Sing's prime minister. He, therefore, acted as Regent during Maharaja Chandra Kirti's minority, but being of an aggrandizing nature he gradually appropriated to himself the powers of the State. He installed his eldest son Bhuban Sing as *Wainkhyairakpa*, or prime minister, of the State during his Regency, and Maharaja Chandra Kirti's mother became alarmed at his designs. Intrigues went on in the State as a matter of course and an unsuccessful attempt was made on Nara Singha's life in 1844. Thereupon Maharaja Chandra Kirti's mother fled to Cachar, with her infant charge, leaving Raja Narasingha the master of the situation. To step into the Manipur *gadi* was Raja Narasingha's next business, and he was succeeded by his brother Debendra Sing who was recognised by the British Government. Maharaja Chandra Kirti—the father of the ex-Maharaja Sura Chundra, now living in the Kankurgachi garden and on his way to Brindaban—however collected a force, when he was old enough to do so. He ousted Debendra Singh, who had managed to make himself highly unpopular. Maharaja Chandra Kirti was recognised by the British Government in 1851. Since when he came into the *gadi* once more, Raja Narasingha's branch of the family again fell into disgrace. Raja Narasingha left fifteen sons of

whom the sixth, Bara Chowba, smarting under a sense of humiliation, raised the standard of revolt during the earlier part of the ex-Maharaja Sura Chandra's rule. He was, however, soon defeated with British aid and is now a State prisoner in the Hazaribagh Jail. Raja Narasingha's eldest son, Bhuban Sing, left a son named Chowbi Yaima, otherwise called Maykhumba Sena, the father of Chura Chandra.

Chura Chandra's elder brothers, four in number, are still alive and although, as we have attempted to show, there can be no doubt as to his belonging to a collateral branch, it is difficult to see why the claims of the elder sons of Maykhumba Sena should have been over-looked, unless they be fools or unreliable persons, which would justify their being passed over. The degradation of the status of the ruler is also incomprehensible. For assertion of supreme British domain such a measure was hardly necessary and the Government should not have taken upon itself to change the line of succession all along prevailing in the family, by a stroke of the pen, unless the object was to radically change the character of the rule and to alter it out of recognition.

It is, however, useless and perhaps too late to discuss these matters of State policy. The Government of India in consultation with the Home Government and after anxious and careful consideration of the situation, must have selected Raja Chura Chandra for cogent reasons and the selection will stand good. In this, as in every matter, we must loyally bow to the judgment of Government. It only appears to us that, generally speaking, it is no advantage to have a minor for the ruler of a State. But peculiarly placed as Manipur is at the present moment and after all that has happened, the Government is naturally anxious to have its sway and control complete in the State and perhaps there was no better means available for accomplishing this end than to have its ruler as long under its tutelage as possible. Though we would have preferred to see a senior member of the family placed on the *gadi*, as a matter of State policy we are not disposed to find fault with the selection. We can only hope and trust that Raja Chura Chandra will prove himself a worthy ruler. This is not the first occasion that an infant ruler has been chosen from out of obscurity and proved successful.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

ALMOST every year, for some time past, Calcutta has been accustomed to the excitement of a sensational criminal case on the eve of the *Puja*. This year is no exception and great interest is being taken in Mr. Jacob's case, which, for the time being, has just concluded in the Police Court. Sympathy was felt for the accused at the refusal of the Police Court and the High Court to admit him to bail and it was augmented when a further application for bail on behalf of Mr. Jacob to the Magistrate failed. Mr. Handley in refusing bail said :—"Mr. Ghose applies for bail under Section 497 of the C. P. Code. I refuse bail, as I consider there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has been guilty of the offence with which he is charged, and I am of opinion that under Section 497, I have no discretion to admit to bail when I consider there are reasonable grounds for believing the accused person guilty of the offence with which he is charged." Application for bail was therefore renewed to the High Court on Tuesday and was opposed by the prosecution It was, however, granted and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley in delivering judgment said :—

We think it better in this case that we should not state at length any of the reasons which have influenced us in coming to our decision; but having regard to what has been stated before us, we think that this is a case in which the accused ought to be released on bail, and such bail to be of a substantial character. We accordingly direct that Mr. Jacob be released upon furnishing bail in his own recognizance of two lakhs and giving two or more sureties aggregating another lakh of rupees, the bail to be subject to the satisfaction of the Registrar of the Court. Of course, it will be understood that the diamond remains with the Bank of Bengal pending the proceedings in this case.

The case was then proceeded with in the Police Court and the examination of Mr. Abid, the Nizam's Chamberlain, and some other witnesses was concluded. On Mr. Woodroffe's application, and the defence not objecting to the examination in chief being taken that way, Mrs. Abid was examined in her private rooms at the Great Eastern Hotel, on account of her delicate health, on Wednesday. Hostile criticisms have naturally been elicited owing to newspaper reporters being excluded from Mrs. Abid's examination, reports being furnished to the Press by the prosecutor's solicitors. The defence so far considered Mrs. Abid's health as not to let the cross-examination stand over. The cross-examination elicited some important facts, one of which is said to be that her husband receives a commission of 10 per cent., from dealers on all purchases made by the Nizam.

The *Indian Daily News* indulges in some strong writing in connection with the case. He says :—

The *Patriot*, in noticing the great diamond case, says that "most of the leading counsel having been retained by the prosecution, Mr. Jacob has retained Mr. Inverarity, the well-known Bombay Barrister. This, we are afraid, is no great compliment to the Calcutta Bar." Compliments apart, the engagement may not be all advantage. If Mr. Inverarity were exceptionally gifted and able beyond all that dwell in Jerusalem, he could not take a leading position without humiliation to the members of the Calcutta Bar, to which they are not likely to submit. For at present he is not one of them, and cannot be admitted but by a Full Bench. Besides, he is junior to Messrs. Apcar, Hill, and Ghose, who are engaged for the defence, and they may not care to give place to their junior. But is there not something more humiliating still in so many leading men, and especially some of them, in so greedily accepting Police Court practice? It is a generally recognised thing among honorable members of the Bar, to leave the crumbs of Police Court practice to juniors, and to content themselves with Waterloo engagements in the High Courts. It is well known that no case of any importance is decided by the Police Magistrates; and while juniors can well do the preliminary skirmishing, the Field-Marshals of the profession should reserve themselves for the pitched battles. Especially does it seem ungracious of greedy and not needy men to snatch even the crumbs of the vacation, a course which does not enrich them, but thus appropriated keeps the briefless juniors poor indeed. There are honorable exceptions who leave Police and Small Cause Court practice to juniors, and the pity is that they are exceptions, where conformity to such a rule would become the potentates of the Bar, as mercy does the wearer of a crown.

The honorarium must indeed be large to make Mr. Woodroffe attend the Police Court from day to-day, which he would not of course do for ordinary fees. So there is absolutely no question of "leaving crumbs to juniors." As a matter of fact juniors are associated with Mr. Woodroffe in the prosecution and these strictures are out of place. The suggestion that he has abstained from going to England, as he does every Puja vacation, on account of the case, is not well founded either. Mr. Woodroffe had no intention of at all going this year, as, if we are rightly informed, Mrs. Woodroffe is coming out. Mr. Jackson who generally does not accept a brief for the prosecution has also been engaged. This gives rise to the more important question as to whether it is proper for all leading Counsel to be retained on the side of the prosecution. Besides Messrs Woodroffe, Jackson and Dunne, the prosecution has in this case engaged the services of the Advocate General, Mr. Evans and other Counsel, as we are told. The importation of Mr. Inverarity was, we believe, necessiated by his intimate knowledge with Hydrabad politics, which is expected to be discussed at no little length at the trial. Mr. Inverarity may be placed under the same difficulties as the Counsel for the *Pioneer* felt in the Hearsay-Allan Case. But when the High Court re-opens, before when, of course, the case cannot be tried in Sessions, there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary permission. His services could not be dispensed with because it is felt that his knowledge of Hydrabad politics will be of great assistance to the defence, which is said to be perfectly alive to the civil aspects of the case. The question of seniority has been disposed of, we hear, by Messrs Ghosh, Hill and Apcar having retired from the case in the Police Court, though their services may again be availed of in the Sessions. The Nizam and the Resident at Hydrabad are to be examined on commission. Before tiffin on Friday the prosecution was most anxious that the commission should go at once without giving Mr. Jacob time to go to Simla and arrange his affairs. It was accordingly directed to issue early in October after a great deal of discussion. The consideration of the matter was, however, postponed after lunch owing to receipt by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the following telegram from the Resident, which required explanation :—"Please don't issue commission to me to examine Nizam till you hear further from me or from Nizam's lawyers." The enigma has probably been solved for the commission has been issued and the further hearing of the case will be resumed within 3 or 4 days of its return.

There are one or two matters in connection with the case which strike one as rather strange. A question was put by Mr. Justice Beverley to Mr. Woodroffe when the second application for bail was made on Tuesday. His Lordship asked whether the prosecution was on behalf of Government, and if so, why the Advocate-General was not present. Mr. Woodroffe replied that "his leader was the Advocate-General and that he was instructed by the Government Solicitor." From these remarks, says the *Englishman*, it has been assumed in some quarters that the Government of India were acting in the matter; but such is not the case, and the prosecution is of a purely private nature at the instance of the Nizam." Mr. Woodroffe might have been more explicit and this misapprehension might have been avoided. An attempt has been made to have Mr. Jacob's money seized on the ground of its being "stolen property." But the Magistrate disallowed the application, in the first instance, remarking that for aught he knew the money might be urgently needed to meet the expenses of the defence. Messrs Sanderson and Company however advertised that the money belongs to the Nizam and that no one is to receive certain specified currency notes from Mr. Jacob, forming part of the money. The prosecution did not stop short here, for the application for seizure of the money was renewed with success on Friday. Mr. Burder, the Bombay solicitor, has declined to bring in a portion of the amount, as he claims it to be his. But Mr. Jacob has been ordered to bring in the rest, which he will have to do to-day. On Saturday Mr. Burder presented for encashment in the Currency Office five Currency Notes for Rs. 10,000 each, the payment of which was stopped by Messrs. Sanderson and Co. Payment in Exchange for the Notes, tendered by Mr. Burder, was made to him, but he was handed over to the Police, under the rule of the office.

The "Imperial" is a historic diamond and was to have been presented to the Queen-Empress on the occasion of Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee. The romantic character of the story of the stone has been further heightened by the Police proceedings and princes are eager to possess it. According to a recent report the Maharaja of Kapurthala is said to have offerred 40 lacs of rupees for the jewel, since the institution of the proceedings.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

THE record of Police Administration in Bengal during the past year possesses some interesting features, which demand more than a passing notice. A large number of the town police have been replaced by town chowkidars, and the adoption of this measure has caused a large decrease in the number of constables in the Lower Provinces. The town police, it is admitted, did not work satisfactorily in all districts, and in some instances their working was not reported at all. Sir Charles Elliott has very properly desired all District Superintendents and District Officers to pay attention to this subject in future reports. His Honour in reviewing the Inspector-General's Report, observes :—"Street lighting, which is essential to efficient watch and ward at night, has not made much progress throughout these Provinces. Not a single street in the Matihari, Maldah, English Bazar, and Chyebassa towns is lighted at all

That the people themselves feel the want of street-lights is shown by a quaint petition received by the Lieutenant-Governor in his recent tour from some residents of Faridpur, who ask for 'sufficient light in the Bazar to escape fear of robbers, and to avoid mistakes committed by constables thinking customers as thieves in the dark.' His Honour desires Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers to bring to the notice of the Municipalities with which they are concerned the necessity of supplying adequate lighting." We hope this expression of opinion on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor will have some effect.

It appears that there are altogether 170,835 village chowkidars in the Lower Provinces, of whom 43,638 are maintained on chakran and service lands, and the remainder are under either Act VI. of 1870, or Regulation XX of 1817. An endeavour is now being made to reduce the number of chakran chowkidars in the Burdwan Division. In dealing with the working of Act VI. of 1870, Mr. Henry, the present Inspector-General, states that many of the chowkidars are not paid regularly, and that most of them are under-paid, especially in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. As regards the first complaint, Sir Charles Elliott says that provision has been made in the Draft Chowkidari Bill, which has been based on the recommendations of the Police Committee, for the collection of the tax by an officer appointed by Government, and for the payment of all chowkidars under the Act through the Police. There are obvious objections to the proposal for paying village chowkidars through the Police. We will, however, discuss the question in all its bearings in connection with the Draft Chowkidari Bill. Sir Charles Elliott does not accept Mr. Henry's second complaint as proved. His Honour says that the chowkidars of the Dacca Division, whom he has lately seen, are a fine well set up body of men, especially in the Backergunge district, who could hardly be improved upon. It is worthy of note that in speaking of the conduct of the Police during the past year, Sir Charles Elliott observes, that there is not such a bad list of torture cases as usual. It is generally assumed that all the cases of torture that occur are brought to light. Such an assumption shows ignorance of the real state of things existing in the country. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that persons in Police custody are, in many cases, maltreated during an investigation. In commenting on the figures for departmental punishments, Sir Charles Elliott remarks that, though they have decreased somewhat during the last three years, they are still exceedingly high. His Honour agrees with Sir Steuart Bayley in holding that District Superintendents, when inflicting punishments upon their higher subordinates, should not lose sight of the necessity of preserving the dignity of the latter in the eyes of policemen of the lower ranks, and should remember that injudicious severity may deter persons of respectability from offering themselves as recruits. This warning was hardly needed, District Superintendents, being in most instances anxious to deal with their subordinates as leniently as possible.

Bengal seems to be the least criminal province in the whole Empire. The proportion of cognizable crime to population in the Lower Provinces was only one case to 544 persons in 1889 as compared with one case to 211 persons in the United Provinces, one case to 238 persons in Bombay and one case to 249 persons in Madras. The total number of cognizable cases reported in Bengal last year was 117,443 against 119,656 in the previous year. The decrease, which took place chiefly under the head "offences against property" was doubtless due to food-grains having been more plentiful during the past year. The provincial percentage of cases declared false decreased somewhat during the last year; but there are considerable variations in the district percentages when compared with one another and with those of the previous year. The Government review of the Inspector-General's Report says:—"Sir Charles Elliott agrees with the view taken by some officers that many of the so-called false cases merely reflect the innate habits of exaggeration of the people and desire to drag civil cases into criminal courts. He believes that it is very seldom that changes are deliberately and malignantly false, but many are magnified from proneness to exaggerate, to look at things perversely, and to be blinded by anger or self-interest. Such habits there is little hope of eradicating from the people, and prosecutions in such cases do little good. The percentage of prosecutions to cases declared false rose from 15·7 in 1889 to 18·9 in 1890, while the percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 32·3 against 27·2 in the last year. Most of the punishments awarded were slight. The Lieutenant-Governor has examined the records of a great number of these cases, and has found that they entail a great deal of useless and unremunerative work on the Deputy Magistrates. He considers that prosecutions should only be instituted where cases are deliberately and malignantly false, but that, when such cases are proved, severe punishment should be inflicted. The recent amendment of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, which allows compensation up to Rs. 50 to be given in all cases where frivolous or vexatious charges are made, should meet all the more venial cases." We fully agree with Sir Charles Elliott on this point. We have over and over again urged in these columns that too much care cannot be taken in instituting prosecutions in cases supposed to be false.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police last year was 85,989, of whom 70·6 per cent were afterwards convicted. The percentage of convictions in cases tried at the sessions was 54·1 against 49·1 in the previous year. Sir Charles Elliott does not consider these results satisfactory and His Honour points out that the returns show that about 75 per cent. of the persons committed for trial are usually convicted. The inefficiency of the Police does, to our thinking, satisfactorily account for the poor results of sessions trials in this country. The working of the Jury system in Bengal, we are told, was much discussed during the past year and that the conclusions of the Lieutenant Governor have been submitted to the Government of India. As we do not know what these conclusions are, we must reserve comments.

As regards the "Badmashi" sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, we notice that the total number of cases instituted on report by the Police was 2,359, and conviction was obtained in 1,436. It will be remembered that in 1877 the late Sir Ashley Eden strongly insisted upon enquiries in these cases being held on the spot. Sir Charles Elliott has left the matter to the discretion of the trying Magistrate, but His Honour desires that, as far as possible, such cases shall be tried at or near the villages where the accused persons reside. Sir Charles rightly thinks that reports are often made by the Police upon insufficient facts and that these reports are generally acted upon by Magistrates. The working of the "Badmashi" sections of the Code must be carefully looked after, if the law is not to become an engine of oppression.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

THE Industrial Association of Western India, which was established last year, is doing much useful work. Its object, it is hardly necessary to say, is to improve the economic condition of the country by promoting its industrial development. It is beyond question that, notwithstanding the incalculable benefits which British rule has conferred on the people of India, it has destroyed or crippled many of their ancient industries, and made us dependent on foreign countries for the supply of many articles of every-day use. The carrying industry of India which was worth many millions a year has been extinguished by the construction of railways, and the weaving industry which supported many millions of people has been almost killed by the competition of Manchester. The manufacture of salt in Bengal formerly enabled hundreds of thousands of Molungees to earn their livelihood, and people who supported themselves by industries have been thrown upon the soil for means of subsistence and reduced to hopeless and abject poverty. The industry and commerce of the country have wholly passed out of our hands, and foreign competition is transferring the industries of India from the hands of the children of the soil to those of other peoples who are more enterprising. We are often told that the steady increase in our foreign trade, both exports and imports, is a positive proof of the growing prosperity of the country under British rule. But the statistics of our foreign trade prove, to use the language used by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade, the founder of the Industrial Association of Western India, "that we are only prefecting ourselves in the faculty of growing raw produces and are forgetting by disuse the skill and the wealth of resources which industrial and manufacturing activity brings in its train." More than four-fifths of our total exports represent the value of raw produce, and the bulk of our imports consits of articles of food and drink and of manufactured goods. The largest item in the imports is cotton fabrics, the value of which comes up to nearly 30 crores of rupees. Now, most of the manufactured goods we import from other countries can be made in India. We possess abundance of raw materials, and we have the great advantage of cheap labour. But these raw materials are now exported to foreign countries and there converted into manufactured articles and then they are imported into India.

These considerations lend a peculiar interest and value to the proceedings of the Industrial Conference which was recently held at Poona under the auspices of the Industrial Association of Western India. The Conference seems to have been a great success. It discussed some of the most important questions bearing on the industrial development of the country and recorded sensible resolutions thereon. The first Resolution which was proposed by Professor Thomson, of the Poona College of Science, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Javeri Lal Umiasankar Yajnik, affirmed the desirability of having an industrial survey of the Bombay Presidency and requested the Local Government to undertake it. The importance of such a survey as a preliminary to the initiation of measures for the industrial development of the country, cannot be exaggerated. We should, first of all, know precisely the position of the existing industries of the countries, before we can decide on the steps to be taken for the purpose of improving them or of introducing new ones. We hope Lord Harris will see his way to order an industrial survey of the Bombay Presidency such as has been suggested by the professor. An able paper on "Technical Education" was read by Mr. Ardeshir Burjorji Master, who is himself a manufacturer, at the second sitting of the Conference. Mr. Master pointed out that the brilliant success, achieved by the German nation in commerce and industry, was the result of the excellent scientific education provided for them. He quoted Liebig, who has justly remarked that "the nation most quickly promoting the intellectual development of its industrial population must advance as surely as the country neglecting it must inevitably retrograde. Mr. Master also gave an extract from the report of the British Commissioners on Technical Education who in describing the industries of Alsace, have observed:—"There were no unemployed people to be seen in the streets, nor beggars, nor any evidence of abject proverty." Mr. Master sketched a scheme for the establishment of trade schools and technological colleges in India. There can be no doubt as to the desirability of providing technical education for the people of India; but the question is, where is the money required for this purpose to come from? We have little hope that the Government will increase the present allotment for public instruction, and the idea of diverting to technical schools and Colleges the small sum now devoted to higher education is not to be entertained for a moment. Mr. Master's paper was referred to a small Committee composed of Professor Thomson and three Native gentlemen, with a view to take practical action on the lines suggested therein.

From the subject of technical education the Conference naturally proceeded to consider the question of Government stores. A resolution on this subject was proposed by Rao Saheb Kashinath Gobind Natu, who referred to the policy introduced in 1883 by Lord Ripon regarding the purchase of Government stores. Mr. Natu urged with great force that the time has come when those articles which could be obtained in India as cheap as in Europe should be purchased in the local market, with a view to encourage private enterprise. He proceeded further and suggested that if articles similar to those now procured from England could be had in India, they should be bought here even at a greater cost for some time in order to promote the industrial development of the country. An amendment to Mr. Natu's resolution was proposed and accepted by the mover. The Resolution finally accepted asked the Government to publish a detailed statement of articles of European manufacture still obtained from Europe, so that endeavours might be made towards producing them in India.

A most interesting paper on the "Re-organization of Real Credit in India" was read by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade and Mr. G. V. Joshi took up the subject of industrial exhibitions and presented an able paper on it to the Conference. The idea of holding an Industrial Conference was approved, and the Industrial Association of Western India was entrusted with the task of considering the arrangements for carrying it out. An important paper on the Iron and Steel Industry of India was read by Dr. Dhanakoti Raja of Madras and Mysore. He said that he had devoted more than 20 years to the study of this subject and that he was now engaged in making arrangements to start the manufacture of iron and steel on a small scale in Mysore under very favourable conditions granted by the Maharaja. It appears that the Mysore Durbar has conceded to him (1) the right to obtain iron ores from any part of the province, free of duties and taxes, for a period of 50 years; (2) the grant of any unoccupied Government lands required for the erection of workshops and other bulidings necessary for the iron works; (3) the privilege of importing machinery for the new iron works free of duty for a period of 25 years; (4) an area of Government reserved forest of 100 square miles in extent to be set apart for fuel supply for the new works. These terms are most favourable and we sincerely trust that Dr. Dhanakoti Raja will achieve success in his important undertaking.

Latest News and Notes.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram his Excellency the Viceroy leaves Simla on the 24th of October, travelling by special train *via* Kalka, Umballa, Rawal Pindi, to Murree. Leaving Murree by tonga about the 19th October, His Excellency proceeds by Domel Chackonti to Baramula, and thence by boat to Srinagar. The approximate dates of His Excellency's stay at Srinagar will be from the 21st of October to the 10th of November. He returns by the same route, probably arriving at Calcutta on the 28th of November. The proposed visit to Kapurthala has been cancelled. The rest of His Excellency's journey will be notified later on. Nothing is definitely settled as yet as to the Viceroy visiting Burma. It is said if he goes at all, His Excellency will leave Calcutta early in January.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Thursday, Sir Alexander Miller presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law of evidence with respect to banker's books. He stated that no material alteration had been made in suggestions already brought forward. It is enacted that a certified copy of any entry in a banker's book shall, in all legal proceedings, be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such an entry, and shall be admitted as evidence to the same extent as the original entry is now by law admissible. No officer of a bank shall be compelled to produce any banker's book in any legal proceeding in which the bank is not a party, unless by order of the Court on application. A Judge may order that a party may be at liberty to inspect and take copies of entries in a banker's book, or may order the bank to prepare and produce certified copies of required entries. A Judge may order costs of any application, etc., to be paid to any party by a bank, if they have been incurred in consequence of improper delay on the part of the bank. The Bill as amended applies to all registered and incorporated banks, but Local Governments are empowered to extend the Act to other banks on certain conditions. The presentation of the reports of Select Committees on the Punjab and Burma Municipal Bills having been postponed the Council adjourned till the 1st of October. The Viceroy left Simla for the Chor immediately after the Council meeting.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley is reported to have intimated that during the remainder of the vacation he would hear no more applications on the Original side of the Court, as the disposal of those which had been already made would entail the attendance of native clerks for the next fourteen days or more. His Lordship further intimated that he would only hear very urgent civil applications at his private residence. The Criminal Appellate business would be however taken up, as usual, on Mondays and Thursdays, and oftener if necessary." This, are we to presume, is at the instance of the "native clerks' or their representatives. It would have been a fairer arrangement to secure the attendance of "native clerks" in relieving batches than to stop work altogether. The pressure of vacation work to which the learned Judge referred, is the clearest possible proof of the unwisdom of the early commencement of holidays and if for the convenience of "native clerks" vacation work is to be at stand-still, one can only say that a determined agitation becomes all the more necessary. There would be no pressure if the vacation commenced, or at all events vacation work was stopped, at the proper time when there was no work to do owing to the festival that is the occasion for the vacation. Unnatural and enforced idleness will never do and if the High Court Judges are not accommodating enough in the way we suggest, they must be prepared to meet the strength of public opinion. There is a good three weeks' time yet to the *Pujas*, and when people are most anxious to get in their money you cannot very well tell them to go and keep quiet. The profession is content enough with three weeks' holidays; Mr. Belchambers is willing to and will and does as a matter of fact attend right up to the *Pujas*, and the upper clerks do not grumble. Why then should "native clerks" stand in the way of litigants? Only urgent money applications are made now-a-days and it would, we must once more urge, be extremely hard to stop them.

THE Lieutenant-Governor had decided that a native of India of unmixed descent will be admitted to the Opium Department, in accordance with the arrangement by which each fourth appointment is to be made on his authority. It is now notified that he shall be selected by the results of a competitive examination, instead of as hitherto by nomination without examination and it has been declared that a competitive examination of native candidates for the Opium Department will be held in 1892 at the same time and in the same subjects as the examination prescribed for candidates for the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service. At this examination only such native candidates as have been nominated by His Honour will be permitted to present themselves. Applications for nomination, accompanied by the necessary certificates, must be sent on or before the 1st January next to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department. The applications will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, and applicants who may be granted nominations to appear at the examination will receive an intimation to that effect, and will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 15. Each candidate will be required among other things to furnish (*a*) a certificate of having passed the B.A., Examination of the Calcutta University, or satisfactory evidence from competent authority of having received a good education up to the standard at least of the B.A. Examination; (*b*) a satisfactory certificate of his respectability and good moral character, countersigned by the Magistrate of the district in which the candidate resides, or by the Commissioner of Police or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, if the candidate be a resident of Calcutta; (*c*) a certificate of health and physical fitness from a Civil Surgeon, or Professor, or Resident Surgeon or Physician of the Medical College; (*d*) a certificate from a Magistrate of a district or the Commissioner of Police that he is able to ride and is of active habits; (*e*) a copy of his horoscope, or, in its absence, sufficient evidence as to age. No person whose age will exceed 25 years on the 1st of February 1892 will be nominated.

A COMPETITIVE examination for three appointments in the Opium Department will be held in February, 1892. At this examination only such European and Eurasian candidates as have been nominated by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Opium Agents of Behar and Benares, each of whom is authorised to make one nomination for each vacancy subject to ultimate nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will be permitted to present themselves. The standard of qualification in the case of Europeans and Eurasians is disproportionately inferior to that in the case of natives. The *Indian Mirror* thus summarises the difference in the two classes of appointments:—

> European and Eurasian candidates will have three appointments to compete for, while the Indians will have only one appointment for the purpose. The former are not required to satisfy Government of their previous educational qualifications, while it is obligatory upon the latter to prove that they have obtained the B. A. degree of the Calcutta University or an education equivalent to that standard. The former are not required to submit certificates of their respectability and good moral character with their applications for permission to appear at the examination, while this is insisted to be done in the case of the latter. The only reasonable inference, possible from these invidious distinctions, is that, in the opinion of the author thereof, every European or Eurasian is well educated, respectable, and possessed of good moral character, while in the case of the Indians, every one is supposed to be without these qualifications, until proved otherwise.

These are regrettable differences no doubt. But we must remember that the Opium Department was a close preserve for Europeans and Eurasians before. We are thankful to Sir Charles Elliott for determining to give one-fourth of the appointments to natives and they will not suffer by the restrictions laid down in their case.

THE *Englishman* calls upon the Maharajas of Durbhanga and Durmaon to swell the force of the Imperial Corps, and thinks that if they do so, the effect in Eastern India would be at once potent and beneficial, while in all parts of India, the example might be expected to yield good fruit. Gratuitous *Khairkhanism* like this must be as distasteful to Government as it is embarrassing to the nobles named. They in no sense occupy positions similar to those of the Feudatory Princes of Northern and Western India, in which tracts something may be gained by such displays. In "Eastern India" this needless extravagance would be unjustifiable, supposing even there were any princes in this part of the country upon whom these obligations could rest even by implication. The Maharajas of Durbhanga and Dumraon would no doubt feel highly complimented by any requisitions from Government of this character and others would be glad to imitate them in rendering their loyal services, should there be any need. But there is none at present nor any requisition from Government.

THE trial of the remaining batch of the Shambazar rioters is proceeding. One prisoner has been already discharged for want of identification.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram the scheme of fortification for Rawal Pindi has been sanctioned. It is estimated that the work will cost upwards of thirty lakhs. It is no longer Scientific Frontier alone that is to swell up the Military Budget.

GOVERNMENT has decided that the revised time-table for the East Indian Railway shall not come into force till the 1st of January so that it may be fully discussed. Under the proposed time-table the mail train would reach Ghaziabad 32 minutes later than now, and Howrah 15 minutes later, that is, at 6 A. M. instead of 5-45, which will cause some delay in the first postal delivery in Calcutta. The reason assigned for the proposed change is the frequent loss of connection at Ghaziabad, but it is urged on the other hand that the present rate of travelling between Allahabad and Delhi might be accelerated. The Bombay mails under the new scheme will reach Kalka about the same time as at present.

THE *Englishman* is oracularly informed that the Government of India is about to issue a resolution on the subject of Famine administration and the working of the Provincial Famine Codes. It is high time that it did so, for the whole system requires overlooking. Scarcity is the order of the day in many parts of the country. The distress is increasing in Madras. About 38,000 coolies are now employed on relief works, and 7,000 are receiving gratuitous relief. These figures show an increase of 8,000 and 1,500 respectively over those of last week. Prices have generally risen, and rain is urgently needed in all the provinces. Bad news comes from North Behar. Unless rain falls in Shahabad soon severe scarcity is anticipated.

THE death of an European Engineer, on Tuesday, at the Mackinon Ghat landing stage, has drawn attention to the generally unprotected character of all jetties and landing stages on the Hughly. They are for the most part left dark at night or is very inadequately lighted, and there are no life buoyas handy for saving those that might accidentally slip into water. This is not the first accident of the kind and seamen, both Natives and Europeans, and passengers have come to grief before this. Yet the Port Commissioners took no steps for providing proper safeguards. Now that an European officer of some standing is the victim, perhaps something will be done. The Jury at the inquest added a rider to their verdict that jetties, landing stages and all boats plying in the river should have life buoyas. The latter is rather a sweeping reform, and if it be carried out the Port Trust should bear the charge.

AS we noticed in our last issue, the Resolution of the Income-tax administration in a recent number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, is unfortunate and yet fortunate in some respects. The insinuation that "traditions of secrecy" lead to general cooking of accounts, has stung the mercantile community and this will give an opportunity for renewal of the agitation against the Tax, which had waned owing only to the apathy of European merchants. They are, however, put on their mettle once more and the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies are taking counsel as to how to proceed. We trust united action will be secured and some useful end will be gained. Sir Charles Elliott himself is of opinion, like many other high officials, that the tax is eminently unpopular and must always be so, and that nothing but extreme State exigencies could warrant its retention. This ought to strengthen the agitation, for the Tax threatens to be a part of the permanent fiscal system of the country. It is no longer a temporary "premium upon safety" as Lord Dufferin felicitously described it at Agra, when announcing its imposition. Sir Charles Elliott thinks that the taxable minimum should be at least 1,000 Rs. and many would go in for a higher minimum if total abolition cannot be scured. However angry people may be at the resolution, there can be little doubt that commercial morality, or Income Tax paying morality, for the matter of that, if we may so call it, is seriously prejudiced by the Tax, which by itself should carry its condemnation.

ON Sunday before last a Bengali female, aged fifty years, while drawing water from a well in the compound of her house in Grey Street, accidentally slipped and fell into the well, a depth of about fourteen feet. Thereupon her aunt, Baruna Devi, aged seventy, promptly went down into the well and succeeded in holding her till the neighbours came to their assistance and brought them up safe. Heroic conduct of this character is supposed to be noticed and rewarded by the Royal Humane Society.

As we have already said, we feel great sympathy with the objects of the Society for Higher Training of Young men and wish it all success. But its *modus operandi* in some matters is calculated to defeat its objects, and we feel it our duty to point them out, so that those responsible for its administration may take note of the objections. Prudery in arts and literature, we repeat, carries its own condemnation and thwarts the best of objects. Isolated indelicacies in Sanskrit text-books were needlessly paraded. Though the idea was to expurgate them for the benefit of the students, public opinion was distinctly against such puritanism. The management saw it too late and made a further mess of it in the endeavour to improve upon the situation. The following amending resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Purity section of the Society, will speak for themselves:—

1. Whereas it is felt in some quarters that our resolution on the impure passages in some *Sanskrit* text-books is unfair, inasmuch as there are impure passages in some English text-books also, it is resolved that these latter be included in the resolution alluded to.

2. That the members of the Society for the Higher Training of Young men repudiate with indignation the habit of smoking tobacco, especially in the shape of cigarettes, now growing among students, and that we do all in our power to discourage this habit.

Where will "purity" end, one may well wonder and ask. Literature and arts as a whole must now stand condemned and the stage is not safe. Some purists have been crying shame on Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nayaratna for speaking favourably of a dramatic representation in honor of Vidyasagar. Matters are carried farther in the second resolution. "Indignant repudiation of the habit of smoking tobacco" is intelligible; but why is the smoking of cigarettes a matter of "special" indignation? To be of any use the Society must be practical and adopt the standard of common sense.

THE Athletic section is more business like and therefore is likely to succeed better. On Saturday, the 12th instant, there was a meeting at the Presidency College. Mr. Harry Lee, the President of the Section, was present, and took a warm interest in the proceedings of the evening. The Swiss drill, the Hurdle race, Badminton and several other sports and games were gone through. There were about one hundred students from the different colleges of Calcutta present, and attended to the instructions. There was another successful "meet" of this section on Saturday last.

MADHUPUR, on the chord line of the E. I. Railway, being crowded now-a-days by health-seekers, the Military authorities had decided to shift the rest camp to Assansole. But for some reasons or other the proposal has fallen through and the camp has assembled there as usual.

ON the lines of the Puna Industrial Conference, a Conference will be held at Calcutta in October next. This was decided at a preliminary meeting held at the British Indian Association rooms, on Monday last, under the presidency of Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee C. S. I. A strong Committee, with Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee and J. Ghosal as Secretaries, has been appointed to give effect to the resolution.

MESSRS Paul Paul and Co., of Cornwallis Street, have thrown open their spacious showroom in view of the *Pujas*. It is well stocked, and native dresses of all kinds, cut and made in the choicest fashion, are exhibited for sale. The prices are fair and suitable to every class of the community. The establishment well deserves public patronage.

EUROPEAN and Eurasian underservants in Indian Railways have never been the patterns of virtue and courtesy. But the behaviour of some of them have of late been quite intolerable. We have read the following report in one of our morning contemporaries with the greatest pain:—

At the instance of the E. I. Railway a searching enquiry has been brought to a close respecting an outrage of a most dastardly character perpetrated recently at the Howrah Railway Station by some railway employes on a respectable Hindu married girl, aged about 15 years. The girl in company with two female guardians arrived by train at the Howrah Railway Station. It was discovered that they had travelled with third class tickets in an intermediate carriage, and they were detained by the Luggage Inspector and Ticket Collector, named J. Bourrilhion and E. Pereira, who demanded from them the excess fares and the usual penalty. As none of the three women had any money, they were threatened that they would be made over to the Police. Subsequently the girl was taken to the first-class ladies' waiting-room and subjected to a gross outrage by the two men. The girl and her two companions were then put into a hackney carriage and driven to their homes in Calcutta. The driver was paid his fare by the men. Previous to the outrage a Bengali passenger, having while washing his feet near a water tap on the station platform, noticed the suspicious conduct of the two men, addressed a letter of complaint to the Agent. The Inspector General of Police conducted an enquiry into the matter. It transpired that the outrage was arranged with the ayah in charge of the waiting-room. This woman and two probationers, Babus of the Parcel and Ticket Department, who had known of the matter and failed to report it, were summarily dismissed by the Agent. Pereira was discharged from the service from the 1st instant, and Bourrilhion has been served with a month's notice, on the expiry of which he will vacate his employ. The parties would have been criminally prosecuted, but the whereabouts and the identity of the outraged girl are not known to the authorities. It is to be hoped they will come forward and prosecute the scoundrels.

It is hardly a credible story, but has to be believed as it remains uncontradicted. The Railway authorities, we must say, have been guilty of gross neglect of duty if the facts are anything like what is represented. A month's notice to get rid of ruffianism like this is a piece of unintelligible leniency. Outrages of this sort in railway carriages and stations have become alarmingly frequent of late and it is time for Government to interfere. The victims are natives and Europeans alike.

FEARFUL news comes from Madrid. Disastrous floods have been experienced in the province of Toledo, in Spain, and two thousand persons are reported to have perished. Official reports of the loss of life, state that so far as is known at present fifteen hundred have been drowned in the town of Consuegra alone, and it is considered probable that many more have perished. The survivors are surrounded by the floods, and are in danger of starvation. Hundreds of bodies are floating in the swollen rivers in the south of Spain, and the survivors are dying from starvation. A national collection has been opened at Madrid city for the relief of the sufferers. The Queen Regent has headed the fund with a donation of six thousand pounds sterling. The horrors of the situation in the town of Consuegra are said to be indescribable. The floods have destroyed the raisin, rice, grain and orange crops. A subscription in aid of the sufferers has been opened in London.

"PARIBARIK CHIKITSA-BIDHAN" or Family Practice, is a neat little compendium of general diseases and their treatment, according to the Allopathic system, by Dr. Nandalal Mukerjea. After describing its nature and symptoms, the author has prescribed recipes for every ailment at its different stages, and given directions for their use, together with the use of other sympathetic cures that may help to bring in immediate relief. The language is simple, and the book has been written in a style that will be easily understood by the general public. We wish it an extensive sale.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will visit Gya next month, and is expected to consider the question of restoring the temple of Budha Gya to the Buddhists, who have asked for it to be handed over to them. The temple has been, it is said, under the hereditary control of a family of Hindu priests for several centuries past, and the present incumbents claim an absolute right to its possession. Dharmapal and some other Buddhist priests have come over from Ceylon to agitate in the matter. Sir Charles Elliott will not of course do any thing without sifting for himself all the available evidence.

NEWS has reached New York, that ex-President Balmaceda disguised as a drunken sailor was smuggled by the Admiral on board the American flagship, which at once sailed for Callao. The Junta is incensed at his escape.

SIR Richard Temple has now definitely determined to sever his Parliamentary connection and retires into private life. Age and health are against Sir Richard and he is forced to give up active political pursuits. Though full of fads and impracticable theories, Sir Richard has done plenty of good in his time, though not unmixed with a respectable measure of evil. But the balance will decidedly be in his favour and his retirement will be a serious loss to the Conservative Party.

WE have received the following report of a regrettable incident at the Small Cause Court, Calcutta:—"A respectable gentleman who was the defendant in a case that stood next on the board to the one that was going on, was occupying a seat in the Court of the——Bench. The plaintiff in this case, as well as the case which was going on, happened to be the same, which was all that could account for the Judge's strange behaviour. Without requiring him to leave the room in the first instance, the learned Judge ordered a peon to "turn him out, though he had a gold chain on." There being no reason for such an order, the gentleman did not first take it to have been directed to him and kept his seat. But when his neighbours pointed out that he it was that was being referred to by the Judge, he at once left the room. His case being the next, and he being unable to present himself again in Court under the circumstances stated above, it is believed that the case was decreed *ex parte* against him. He at once took Counsel's opinion and was advised to put in this circumstance as one of the grounds in moving for a new trial, if necessary. He was also advised to institute legal proceedings against the Judge, for which sanction of the local Government is necessary and which will at once be applied for." We can hardly credit this report, but publish it for what it is worth.

ADVERTING to Sir Alexander Miller's letter to the *Times of India* in the *Bangabasi* case and the comments in the Press thereon, the *Indian Daily News* observes: "It is held to be a grievance that a man absolutely unacquainted with the people, and only generally with the Government, was not called upon to advise on the action of the latter in connection with matters that occurred before his arrival in the country. There were present on the spot men as able and as learned in the laws of India as Sir Alexander Miller can claim to be, with the addition of an acquaintance with the country and the people to which he has no pretensions. The letter the learned gentleman sent to the *Times of India* was a most ill-advised one; and the publication of it, and the terms in which it was written, raised doubts in some minds, and confirmed them in others, that however much cause Sir Alexander Miller has to be gratified at the honour of his selection to the Viceregal Council, there is not much cause for India to share the gratification. We trust there will be no more miserable complaints on the score of Sir Alexander Miller not being consulted over the *Bangabasi* case. He ought rather to rejoice that in this matter there was judgment available better than his own." The *Indian Daily News* might have been more respectful to Sir Alexander, a comparative stranger as he is to the country. It is only natural that he should resent the slight put on him, in his being left in the shade altogether in the deliberations of the Government in an important matter. His advice might not have been entirely acted upon, but there is no reason why he should have been left to gather his information from newspapers like the less privileged. There can be no doubt, however, that his letter to the *Times of India* is embarrassing to Government, though perhaps Sir Alexander could not help it. The *Englishman's* London correspondent learns that as soon as the House of Commons re-assembles, the *Bangabasi* prosecution is to be made the subject of a "motion for the Adjournment" by Mr. Morton or Mr. Labouchere.

A SIMLA telegram says that the Government of India has declined to grant any further concession to the promoters of the Simla-Kalka Railway, and expressed an opinion that the line is not urgently required. The project is, therefore, likely to be dropped, at least for some time.

ADVICES received at San Francisco from China state that Mr. Walsham, the British Ambassador at Pekin, has warmly protested against the dilatoriness of the Chinese Government in making reparation for the outrages on foreigners. The Mandarins of China give evasive replies to communications addressed to them, and the rioters remain unpunished. War ships are assembling, and a collision with the European Powers concerned is expected. A force of British marines with gatling guns have been sent to Ichang. Despatches from Tientsin also state that it is understood that the Powers have agreed upon making a joint naval demonstration on the north coast of China, and are now only waiting the designation of the controlling Power. M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of France, has handed the Chinese Charge d'affaires in Paris a note insisting on the necessity of the Chinese Government upholding the security of the lives and property of French subjects in China.

ADVICES received at Zanzibar report the defeat of a German force by the Natives of Upehu on the 17th of August. A number of officers, including Zelewski, his commanders, and many men were killed, and several were captured by the natives. It is stated that ten officers and three hundred Negroes of Zelewski's expedition were killed.

WE are informed that Kaviraj Rajmohun Ray *Kavindra* intends starting an *Ayurvedic* College and Hospital with the aid and co-operation of the leading *vaidyas* of this city. He has been promised help by some rich gentlemen and has solicited Government aid. This we trust will be forthcoming in such an excellent cause. *Ayurvedic* treatment is gaining ground in the country once more and it is by no means too early to think of such an institution. We understand a surgical class is to be attached to the College, as our *vaidyas* are said to be specially deficient in this branch of the healing art.

WITH deep and sincere regret have we to announce the death of Rani Rajkumari Dasi, the widow of the late Babu Prankissen Mallik, of Jorasanko. She was a good and charitable lady, whose death will be mourned, for wherever distress and suffering prevailed the qualities of her heart found display. She was a typical Hindu widow whose own bereavement is a source of relief to others, a paradox that foreigners with high civilized notions will find difficult to solve and understand. Possessed of vast wealth on the death of her husband, she made fitting use of it in charitable objects, under the guidance and advice of her excellent kinsman, Babu Jadulal Mullick. At an expenditure of twenty thousand rupees she built a beautiful iron-shed on the Jagannath Ghat, which removed many inconveniencs which bathers at the Ghat, whether male or female, were subjected to before. She set apart rupees thirty thousand from her personal estate, the interest of which is monthly spent in relieving Hindu widows and orphans. Many free studentships are held in the Metropolitan Collegiate institution, the Sanskrit College, and the Oriental Seminary, under this Trust. She built a *Gangabashi* room near the Burning Ghat in Areadaha and a large tank has been excavated there to provide good drinking water. Before her death she created a trust in regard to her personal estate for various charitable purposes, which will perpetuate the memory of her deceased husband. Her grandson by daughter who succeeds her, is a promising young gentleman who will no doubt continue her excellent work. She was honored by all that knew her and her good work. The Government honored her by conferring on her the title of Rani as a personal distinction on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

RUSSOPHOBIA is in the ascendant once more and people are gravely discussing the activity of Russia on the Afgan frontier as if a clash is imminent. The Russian version of any movement that may be going on, is however, put down on the sanitary heading. It is stated that the Russian Government intends to found schools at Merv, Sarakhs, Chardjui, and Tchikslar in order to hasten the Russification of those parts. Fresh alarmist reports from a German source are current that Russia is making preparations to seize Constantinople. The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Russia has decided to mobilise her forces in April 1892. It is also reported that the Turkish ambassadors in London and St. Petersburgh have been summoned to Constantinople. The *Times* says that the appearance of Russia in the Mediterranean would strengthen the view that the passage *via* the Cape is the true route to India, and that Cape Town is the proper depot for Indian reliefs. England, our contemporary says, would close the Suez Canal and adopt the Cape route in the event of a European war.

THE French and Russian Embassies at Constantinople received information last week of the landing of a force of British Marines with guns on the Islet of Sigri, on the western coast of Mitylene. The Islet, it was gravely stated, had been surrounded with torpedoes. The news naturally caused profound sensation throughout Europe, and Continental bourses were depressed. The British Admiralty and Foreign Office, of course, denied all knowledge of the occurrence, the only possible explanation of the affair being that the force had been landed for shore practice. The London papers, discussing the occupation of Sigri in the light of its being an act of war, declared that such an idea was absurd, as the landing of sailors with guns was a practice not infrequent in the Levant. How little things *will* be made to look big! According to subsequent reports, as might be

expected, the statement proves to have been based on mistaken reports sent by the Consuls at Mitylene to the French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople. The British warships were merely manœuvring in the neighbourhood and have now left Mitylene. These contradictory reports are not without their object and serve the excellent purpose of bulls and bears.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 14, 1891.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

INDIA has not been forgotten in the programme of the seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. On the first day an important paper was read by Mr. Baldwin Latham before the Section of "Engineering in relation to Hygiene," on the subject of "Sanitation in India," in which he declared his Indian experience in connection with water supplies taken from rivers and said that the rivers undergo a process of purification, and that waters taken from them after a sufficient length of flow, and perfectly filtered, are amongst the most wholesome supplies in the country. He cited the case of Calcutta as an excellent demonstration of his proposition. Numerous statistics were given in the paper as to the beneficial results of sanitary work in Calcutta, but Mr. Latham contended that an urgent necessity exists for further sanitary measures to the advantages of which he said the Sanitary Commissioners of India were fully alive. In reply to a discussion which followed Mr. Baldwin Latham said the inhabitants of India, the Hindus, always used water in large quantities after the use of the closet, and therefore there was no other system so well adapted for carrying away fœcal matter as the water closet system, because it was very largely diluted, to begin with, owing to the quantity of water used by the person using the closet. Wherever they had sewers the ultimate destination of the matter was into the sewers as the easiest and cheapest method of getting rid of the waste product, because even in a climate like India, where the atmospheric conditions were such that very rapid drying would take place, it did not pay to manufacture the article into *poudrette*. In Bombay, Calcutta and other large towns where they had water supplies all the public latrines which were used by the natives were upon the water closet system, and these were the only appliances which were anything like sound and sweet in India. They answered admirably, and the Calcutta Municipality had been extending them into the private court-yards attached to the native residences, so that it was now quite a common thing to see a whole row of latrines worked upon something like the borough system which answered admirably for the purpose and nothing was better and sweeter. The contrast with the system hitherto in operation where only the solid matters were collected leaving the liquids to flow away in the street gutters, was something very surprising to those who had any noses. With regard to river pollution no doubt the rivers did free themselves to an enormous extent from any dangerous pollution. The Ganges of course was a large river, a long river, a river with a very considerable flow, liable to enormous fluctuation in its flow, but also liable to extraordinary pollution. Not only did the drainage of towns more or less find its way into it, but every person dying of cholera or small pox was thrown into it, every unmarried person under 1½ years of age was thrown into it, all the religious ascetics who died were thrown into it after burning, but the burning often was a mere farce. He had himself seen bodies floating down the Ganges with the two feet burned off, and the hair on the head not even scorched, so that the enormous amount of pollution which passed into the Ganges was certainly some test of the power of a river for self-purification, because at the mouth of that river Calcutta took its water supply, and since the introduction of that water supply Calcutta had been more free than any other part of India from cholera and such-like epidemics. A gentleman from India sitting near him had just said that in Calcutta no bodies were thrown into the river, but he (Mr. Latham) had been speaking of districts above Calcutta, and not of those which were within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Municipality.

The subject of India was also alluded to in the second day's sitting of the section when Mr. A. R. Birnie combated some of the views expressed by Mr. Latham. He had lived, he said, for six years in India and nothing had impressed itself so strongly upon his mind as the fearful effect upon the health of India produced by the drinking of water from rivers. He cited the case of the Hurdwar Fair, and the pollution of the Ganges which he maintained was caused by that assemblage, leading to the prevalence of cholera, which decimated the people in all directions who drank the water. He referred to instances in which the deaths from cholera had been greatly reduced by means of new supplies of water not taken from rivers. He said that people might go on for many years with impunity drinking the exerata of their fellow creatures, provided that they were healthy persons, but that in the case of prevalence of disease the practice was extremely dangerous.

On the subject of Irrigation Mr. Baldwin Latham again referred to India. He stated that during the past two years the question of malaria in India and the influence of ground water in producing it, had occupied a considerable amount of his attention, and he had had the opportunity of conferring with Engineers of the Irrigation Department with reference to it. There could not be a shadow of doubt as to the fact that wherever Irrigation was carried malaria followed it; but the question of drainage was one of considerable difficulty. It was not as easy as many persons in this country imagined, for very often the water line was 20 feet or 30 feet below the surface in the Irrigation Districts, and it was almost impossible in such districts during the low water period to deal with the question of water supply.

The black soils of India were so remarkably retentive that if subsoil drains were put in only 20 feet or 30 feet apart, they had little or no effect upon the intermediate space, so close and dense was the nature of the soil. The experiments that had been made conclusively showed that the work of drainage in the ordinary sense of underground drainage would be extremely expensive and difficult to undertake in India. Of course very much could be done to ameliorate the condition of affairs by proper arterial drains for the collection of water after irrigation, making them as deep as possible. That had been followed out in a very great measure in many parts of India, and recently in the case of Puna, where an irrigation zone had been fixed around the city to prevent the ill effects following the application of water to the surface of the soil. By establishing these zones in the neighbourhood of a populous district to some extent the influences were ameliorated. The real cause was hardly yet understood, but he thought that the effect was in a great measure due to the dampness of the ground, and the exhalations at night from the irrigated areas. It was well known in India that malaria was rife at night. In the day time one could traverse most malarious districts with impunity, but it was extremely dangerous to do so after night-fall. Owing to the high temperature of the ground of India, especially when moist after rainfall, when the temperature was much lower, exhalations probably were given off and with those exhalations probably the malaria was eliminated. That was a very difficult question to deal with, because it meant that even any moisture in the ground would produce those malarious influences.

Dr. Thomas Thornton said he believed he was right in saying that every year in British India alone the deaths from malarial fevers amounted to several millions, and no small portion of that mortality must be attributed to extension of canal irrigation unaccompanied by adequate drainage. For years and years nothing had been done to provide that the tracks of water by irrigation should have any special method of drainage, and they could well understand when the result of such a state of things would be. The introduction of an irrigation canal in Northern India meant that it suddenly added to the natural rainfall about 70 inches per annum of water. They could easily understand that if no special measures were taken for the increased drainage of land that received that enormously water supply, the result must be very serious, and so it had proved to be. Subsoil drainage should always go hand in hand with irrigation. Such drainage was a cure, but it was difficult in India. Still there were some measures that contributed to the prevention of malaria that were quite practicable and should be introduced. The best measure for the prevention of the development of malaria from canal irrigation would be to sell the water by measure, as gas was sold in houses. One great cause of malaria in India was the fact that the peasantry over-irrigated their fields. They were allowed by the subordinate officials to have so many waterings, but the amount of waterings was not regulated and the result was that wherever there was irrigation there was more or less over-saturation. If they could only make it the peasant's interest not to over-saturate the over-saturation would be greatly diminished, and malaria would be diminished with it. The Government of India had had the question of water measurement before them for years, and many water meters had been tried, but none had proved satisfactory. Still he hardly thought it was a matter beyond the possibility of invention in the present day. The next best preventive method was so to arrange insanitary areas that no water should be supplied to land from an irrigation canal at what was called a high level, where the water was allowed to fall upon the soil by the force of gravitation. Every peasant who used water from the canal should be required to lift it. Even if he had only to lift it one foot the extra labour involved would secure economy, and prevent *protanto* the over-saturation which produced such terrible effects upon the health of the population. That at any rate should be enforced in the neighbourhood of large towns. He was glad to hear that at Puna a zone had been established in which no irrigation was allowed. The measure he had suggested had frequently been proposed by experienced administrators in India, but hitherto it had not been adopted, mainly for financial reasons, because the amount of revenue derived from low level irrigation was not so great as it was from high level irrigation; but surely when the lives of people in towns had to be considered the question of revenue ought not to stand in the way. With these observations he commended the subject to the careful consideration of the authorities in the Government of India.

General R. Maclagan said it was time that sickness followed the course of the construction of many canals in India, but that was chiefly due to the fact that the natural drainage of the country was interrupted. The Western Jumna canals were constructed by the Mahomedan Emperors of India. One of their endeavours, with very defective means of ascertaining the levels, was to supply the water on the natural surface of the ground. It was given so easily that the cultivators allowed it to be given in excess, and that produced a very large amount of malarial marsh, which led to sickness. The canals being raised above the surface of the land produced two effects. The water sank below and at certain distances rose again towards the surface. The first effect of that was the production on the surface of the soil of a saline efflorescence which rendered the soil for the time barren. The next effect was the production of unhealthy marshes. He happened to be employed on the canal at the time of the greatest sickness. Speaking roughly, about three fourths of the Third Dragoons were in hospital in the September of that year. The Government had since erected one canal by bringing the whole of it within 'soil.' That had a markedly good effect. It was certain that the Government of India were very much alive to the evils of excessive irrigation and the matter would certainly not be neglected in future.

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A special Indian meeting was held on Thursday August 13th in connection with the Congress for the consideration of questions relating to Hygiene and Demography in India. The meeting took place in the Theatre of the London University the chair was taken by the Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff G. C. S. I., C. I. E., late Governor of Madras.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said he wished to bear testimony to the great gratitude felt by all those who had of late years presided over Indian Governments to that body of officers who had not only collected a very large number of facts bearing upon medical and sanitary subjects in India but had drawn therefrom conclusions which were the base of fruitful administrative action. He claimed for Southern India that it was there that the movement was first begun for extending help to the women of India by

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he assistance of trained nurses and doctors and which taken up as it was by the wife of the late Viceroy was now being extended over the whole of the Peninsula. Medical and sanitary reform in South India would progress with more rapid strides if once that most intelligent and important class of the population, the Brahmins, were got to take interest in it. They were beginning to do so to some little extent when he left Madras and he had since heard they were doing so more and more and that even dissection was losing its terrors for them. One of the most important reforms required was the appointment of a Sanitary Engineer to confer with and advise the local Boards and Municipalities. Their street conservancy was in the larger towns he thought very fairly attended to and a great deal of interest was awakened on the question of pure water supply; but there was still a great deal to be done in everything relating to private dwellings. If that was so in the large towns what must the condition be in the smaller villages. Before leaving Madras he had confirmed a recommendation made by Mr. Birnie their Engineer in one of his reports *viz.*, that there should be a systematic sanitary survey of a few towns annually noting their defects and requirements. Another change made in his time which he hoped was working well was that a Civil Surgeon in each district was made Sanitary officer. It held that it was the bounden duty of the Government to do its best but in all these sanitary questions which touched so closely private life there was great difficulty in doing anything effective unless public opinion was on their side. It was no good to pass laws unless the real feeling of the people went with them and no doubt generations must pass away before they could arrive at anything with a thoroughly satisfactory state of affairs.

Surgeon-General Sir W. T. Moore K. C. I. E., read a paper on "Sanitary Progress in India" in which he took an historical survey of sanitary matters showing what steps had been taken for their improvement. He said that as the result of the labours of past year there had been a great reduction in the number of cases of small pox, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, but on the other hand, fever had not been reduced. The death rate of the population generally in former years was conjectured to be about 35 per 1,000 though it was probably much more. At the present time judging from the Official Reports it was about 26.67, per 1,000.

Surgeon Major T. H. Hendley C. I. E., Presidency Surgeon, Jeypore, read a paper on the "Progress of Sanitation and preventive medicine in Rajputana." He described the defective sanitary condition of the large native cities and said that the villages were still worse. He pointed out the difficulties that were met in trying to improve the present rate of things arising from the conservative habits and religious prejudices of the people but thought it would be unwise to put matters too strongly or to adopt punitive measures.

Dr. Drysdale asked if Sir W. Moore could give the birth-rate of India.

Sir W. Moore said he was not in a position to do that.

Brigade Surgeon Pringle said from his experience in the North West Provinces he found it quite impossible to estimate either the birth-rate for death-rate. The birth-rate was put down as 30 per 1000 but he believed it was much nearer 60 per 1,000. Any sanitation to be of any value must commence with the water supply and if a little more attention was paid to the question in the villages they would reach to a far greater extent than at present the causes of the frightful mortality which existed. The village well was little better than a cesspool. He believed that leprosy was increasing and would ere long be a source of great danger to the country. On the subject of fever he said cholera was as nothing compared to it and anything that could remove it would be one of the greatest blessings. He believed that the effect of land irrigation was very deleterious and instanced a case north of Delhi where a high level canal was converting a tract of country formerly remarkably healthy into a pest house.

Mr. E. C. K. Olivant C. I. E., Political Agent in Kathiawar, said he had no claim to address this meeting except the fact that he had the honor to be sent there by the City of Bombay whose proud motto it was to be "Urbus prima in Indus" and also that it was his official which for nine years to be the head of the executive in that City. He was sure that as far as India was concerned this Congress would not be without good result if it aroused a sympathetic and intelligent public opinion with regard to sanitary progress in India; when he said "an intelligent public opinion" it should be a well informed public opinion: it should be thoroughly understood that the circumstances of rural India were entirely distinct from those of the large towns. During his residence in Bombay advantage had been taken of the experience of some of the advanced English towns with regard to sewerage and water supply. The admirable system for the prevention of waste which Liverpool was the first to introduce was adopted and Bombay was just about completing immense water works which would raise the supply to about 30 gallons per head. Those works comprised a little 40 miles away from Bombay having a masonry dam which he believed was about the largest in the world. This showed that the cities of of India were not reluctant to undertake large works for sanitary improvement when they realised that it was for their advantage to do so. He believed the education of the people, good examples and personal influence would do a great deal more for sanitation in India than any other factor. Sanitary schemes could not be forced upon people at the point of the bayonet. He had had considerable experiences of village districts and he believed they had quite as much to fear from faddism and over-departmentalism as from anything else. The question of finance was a difficulty. If water-supply was introduced they must also introduce drainage, for his experience in both city and country corroborated the scientific opinions that wherever water had been introduced unaccompanied by drainage there fever inevitably increased. Bombay had great difficulties to contend with in raising money to carry out the required improvements and he hoped that English capitalists would be ready to lend a helping hand. He believed the statistics as to birth-rate were unreliable when examining the vital statistics of the villages through a large district. There was not a single village in which the birth-rate was not far below the deathrate so that all those villages according to the papers were in a course of rapid depopulation, whereas as a matter of fact the villages were in a very thriving condition. He did not believe that primitive measures would answer and if with regard to the employment of children it was provided that a premium was attached to the possession of a birth certificate more accurate registration might result.

On the 14th of August the special Indian Meeting was resumed, again under the presidency of the Right Hon'ble Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff. The first business was a proposal by Sir William Wedderburn that at future Congresses, there should be a tropical Section. India, he said, had shown a very great interest in the subjects which the Congress had discussed. Although the notice was very short India had responded very liberally from a financial point of view. They had sent a certain number of delegates, and had contributed a considerable number of papers. European countries must naturally be glad that questions affecting tropical climates should be thoroughly enquired into, because of cholera and other diseases.

The resolution which he proposed was in the following words: "That looking to the interest shown by India in this Congress, and considering the probability that other tropical countries and colonies would take a similar interest in future Congresses, a more prominent position were given to the consideration of subjects in which they are specially interested; this meeting recommends to the Permanent Committee that in future Congresses a Tropical Section be formed with a view to a more full discussion of questions affecting sanitation and the origin of diseases in tropical climates." The resolution was seconded by Sir Douglas Galton, supported by Professor Corfield and carried unanimously. As a Delegate of Government of India, Brigade Surgeon Harvey assured the Congress that the Government was thoroughly alive to the necessity of sanitary improvement. It was frequently reproached with not having done more, but it could only plead in extenuation the enormousness of work to be done. The operations were hindered by two great obstacles—the ignorance and apathy of the natives and the lack of money. The natives were unanimous in two points: their dislike of innovation and of taxation. They did not as a rule understand the benefits of sanitation or the danger which arose from the neglect of it. The cry of "Religion in danger" was raised whenever an innovation was attempted. The Government could not afford to offend the root ideas of its subjects, and it would take a long time before the natives of India should be educated to appreciate the benefits of sanitary matters. Until they were so educated the Government must restrain their hands. Then it must be remembered that all sanitary improvements cost a great deal of money. The needs of India were enormous and a crowd of hungry expectants were always besieging the Government on every side. The probability was that three times the available income could be profitably spent in developing the resources of India. The motto of the "On Slows" must be their motto. Mr. R. Atkin considered that the foundation of all hygienic improvement in India was the supply of good water, and recommended that there should be a rational system of enquiry before any public works were undertaken. Mr. Thornton said that one very interesting feature of the Congress was the great interest that had been taken in it by the natives of India. The Princes had made very liberal contributions, and they and many public bodies had sent at considerable trouble and expense delegates to the Congress. Two exceedingly important measures having reference to the sanitary condition of India were introduced at a very early stage in the Native States. Next to Calcutta and Bombay the first town in which a pure water supply was introduced on scientific principles was Jeypore. That was an example which had almost dissipated the objections of Hindus to the use of a water supply. The mortality in the gaols in India was enormous, and he recommended the establishment of the cellular system. In one city in which it had been introduced the prisoners had enjoyed as good health as the prisoners in the convict prisons of England. If the towns were well sanitated an effect would be produced on the villages. By canal irrigation the Government had saturated the soil for the benefit of its own revenue, and therefore the Government was bound to do everything possible to mitigate the evil it had introduced. He approved of the suggestion that the water should be supplied by strict measurement. Mr. Baldwin Latham spoke in eulogistic terms of the sanitary works of Bombay. He knew of no more perfect works that had ever been designed. They were a magnificent example for other Municipalities. There was no class who had more at heart any work in which they were engaged than the Medical Commissioners of India. It was much more difficult

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ADVICE given by Professor Bazin, Head Doctor at Saint-Louis Hospital:—"It quite satisfied the doctors in all countries to see the effects of 'Guyot's Tar' in order to appreciate at once its importance and the services it can render; this preparation will be soon, I hope, universally adopted," Guyot's Tar is a salutary natural drink, most efficacious in fortifying delicate temperaments and feeble constitutions. "The habitual daily use of tar is highly recommended for convalescents and persons of feeble constitutions; it is an excellent preservative against most epidemical maladies". Guyot's Tar is an efficacious remedy for hepatic and nephritic colics, which it prevents or cures. Guyot's Tar is the hygienic drink in hot weather and during epidemics.

to get information in England and on the continent than in India. The only difficulty in India was with regard to finances. Many of the wealthy natives had subscribed most liberally in order to meet the costs of works for the general good in the district of Benares and other Indian cities. The Gaekwar of Baroda was carrying out a large system of water supply for Baroda, and in other native States great progress had been made in sanitary matters. One of the great drawbacks was the short time during which the Municipal Commissioners occupied their position, constant changes of Heads of Departments were no good for sanitary or any other purpose. Why should not the Government of India offer the same facilities to the towns of India as the towns of England enjoyed for borrowing money? With regard to the death-rate Bombay now stood lower than many of the capitals of Europe. Dr. Bahadurji advocated the cultivation of pure air in India by means of ventilation, which was a matter that the people of India did not as yet understand. He recommended the carrying out of systematic analyses of the air by health officers connected with the various Municipalities and towns of India. Mr. Osmond, who said he had spent 35 years in Bengal, thought that it was only through native gentlemen who had large estates that much good could be done. If those gentlemen could be brought to a knowledge of the benefits of sanitation, the work would be much easier. From the towns as centres there would radiate to other parts an appreciation of the value of sanitary works. He did not advise that rural populations should be neglected, but they should not attempt to force it too much upon them, but they should concentrate their efforts upon the principal towns.

Sir William Wedderburn then read extracts from papers by Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, (recommending that vaccination should be made compulsory,) by Dr. Vishram Ramji (dealing with the housing of the people,) and by Dr. R. V. Dhurandher (dealing with the removal of filth in towns). Mr. Lionel Ashburnies suggested that the people of small towns should be encouraged to resort to waste places set apart for the purpose. Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree then read portions of papers by Dr. Burjojee Byramjee and Mr. J. N. Unsala. The latter recommended the appointment of a commitee of Educational experts to prepare two simple books on sanitary science for use in High Schools. The last paper read was by Dr. Solomon Fernando of Ceylon giving an account of the sanitary arrangements in that island. In returning thanks for a vote to him the Chairman said their thanks were due to a number of native gentlemen of very high position who had generously assisted the Congress, including the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Jeypur and others, who were always foremost in good works.

At a meeting on Demography Mr. Holt Hallett brought forward an elaborate paper advocating his views on the subject of factory labour in India. His statements, however were not allowed to go unchallenged. Several delegates, Indian and European, including Dr. Cook of the Medical College of Bombay, protested against them as conveying an exaggerated picture of Indian factory life. Mr. Hallet, however, maintained that he was substantially right in his account, and declared that he would rather trust the reports of the Commissioners than the statements of men paid to come over and misrepresent them. The Hindu delegates repudiated the charge of being paid agents, and Mr. Hallett apologised for the error into which he had fallen.

At the closing meeting of the Engineeing section Surgeon-Major R. Pringle read a paper on the water supply of India in which he repeated the view expressed by him at the Indian meeting before. A paper on the same subject was to have been read by Dr. Bahardhurji, but it was announced that the writer was not present and that he had no intention of reading it: it would not therefore appear in the transactions. Dr. Simpson of Calcutta, explained the way in which pure water was obtained by tube-wells, cited statistics with reference to the spread of cholera in India as affected by the water supply. Mr. Pringle also dealt with the same subject, and said that Calcutta was doing its best in the matter.

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Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—*September 16*, 1891.

GENERAL.—Maulvi Abdus Salam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B.C.) of 1880, in the district of Pubna.

Babu Debi Prasad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B.C.) of 1880, in the district of Purneah.

Mr. H. A. Lane, Lecturer, Krishnaghur College, is appointed to be a Probationary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Sonthal Pergunnahs district.

Mr. A. Smith, Officiating Member, Broad of Revenue, will continue to act in that appointment, during the absence, on leave of the Hon'ble F.M. Halliday, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—Maulvi Syed Mohomed Ali Khan, Special Sub-Registrar, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for one day, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 11th November 1890.

EDUCATION.—Mr. C. Little, Professor, Presidency college, is allowed leave for eighteen days, under article 306 (*b*) of the civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may be relieved.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

Privilege leave of absence for five weeks, under article 291 of the civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. C. W. E. Pittar, C.S., Officiating Deputy commissioner, Sibsagar, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Lieutenant P. R. T. Gurdon.

Consequent on the confirmation of Mr. C. G. Rogers Assistant Conservator of Forest, first grade, as Instructor at the Dehra Forest School, the following promotion is odered with effect from the 26th February 1891:—

Mr. H. D. D. French, Assistant Conservator of Forests, second grade, and Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth grade, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade; but to continue to officiate as Deputy Conservator of forests, fourth grade, untill further orders.

Consequent on the grand of nine months' leave on medical certificate out of India to Mr. M. R. Fowler, Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, and Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, with effect from the 2nd July 1891, the following temporary promotion is odered from the date:—

Mr. R. L. Heinig, Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade, and Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, to officiate as Deputy Conservator of Forests third grade.

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3, *Napier Road, Poona.*

Consequent on the death of Mr. M. S. Fowler, Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, the following promotions are ordered with effect from the 31 July 1891 :—

Mr. M. L Heinig, Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade, and Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, third garde, to be Deputy Conservator of forests, fourth grade; but to continue to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of forests, third grade, until further orders.

Mr. H. H. Hanies, Assistant Conservator of Forests, second grade, and Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade, but to continue to officiate as Deputy Conservator of forests, fourth grade, until further orders.

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. M. Green, Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, from the leave granted him in the notification, dated 24th April 1891, the following reversions are ordered with effect from the 9th August 1891 :—

Mr. R. L. Heinig, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of forests, fourth grade,.

Mr. H. H. Haines, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade.

JUDICIAL—Mr. H. A. Lane, Probationary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pegunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIF.—Babu Kali Pada Mukerjee, Munsif of Chupra, in the district of Sarun, is allowed leave for fifteen days, viz., eleven days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 366 (*b*) of the same Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd September 1891.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.—Rai Bahadur Madhub Chunder Roy, Executive Engineer and Officiating Inspector of Local Works in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th September 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rai Bahadur Amrito Lal Roy Chowdry, Executive Engineer, Dacca Division, on being relieved by Rai Bahadur Prosonno Coomar Banerjea, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Local Works in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, during the absence, on leave, of Rai Bahadur Madhub Chunder Roy, or until furthrr orders.

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NOTICE

Letters of administration of the property and credits of Maharajah Kumar Neel krishna Deb, late a Hindu inhabitant of No. 2/2 Rajah Nabokissen's Street in the Town of Calcutta were granted on the 29th July 1891, by the *High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction* to Maharaja Kumar Binoyakrishna Deb, brother of the said deceased.

Calcutta } Gonesh Chunder Chunder
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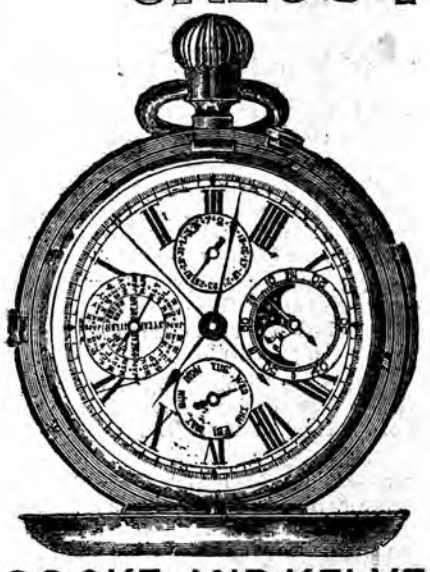

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